

# NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL



Vol. V.—Whole No. 178.

NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1874.

Price Five Cents.

## Educational Notes.

PROF. CHARLES S. FARRAR, of Vassar, has accepted the Presidency of the Women's College at Milwaukee.

A HARVARD alumnus proposes to his brother alumnus that each insure his life for the benefit of the College; \$500 is the sum he mentions.

THE University of Kansas has just graduated two young ladies. One received a diploma as Bachelor of Science, the other a diploma as Bachelor of Arts.

THE Essex County, N. J., Teachers' Association, by a vote of 41 to 1, have decided that the law prohibiting corporal punishment in schools should be repealed.

THE Ohio State Teachers' Association will begin its meeting at Put-in-Bay on June 30. The opening address on "The Teacher as a Citizen," will be given by its President, R. M. McMillan.

THE semi-annual examination of the State Normal School of Rhode Island will take place on Friday, June 26, commencing at 9:30 A. M., at Normal Hall, No. 265 High street, Providence.

THE catalogue of Brown University (R. I.) for 1873-4, contains the names of 218 students, of which number 100 belong in the State of Rhode Island, and 118 have their residence in other States.

At the recent meeting of the Chemung County Teachers' Association one speaker urged that more attention be paid to the sciences and to geometry, as they were of practical value in mechanics and farming, the occupations in which a great majority of the pupils of our country schools will engage.

The Boston Journal, in speaking of the Boston public school system, says:

"No matter how many more studies may have become fashionable, it is still just as indispensable that 'the three R's,' as they used to be called, should be as thoroughly drilled into every pupil as ever—while the want of this honest culture in a superficial education affects one like a showy Mansard roof on a rickety framework with no foundation. Now we are afraid, from what we have heard, that every year pupils of both sexes graduate from our city schools who cannot write three consecutive sentences of good English, who fail sadly in their spelling, and who cannot carry on the most ordinary arithmetical operations such as would admit them to the lowest position in any well-ordered counting-room."

As two of the appointments to West Point from this city are already open to our Public School children and probably future Congressmen, will extend rather than diminish the number, we print the list of the last West Point graduates in their order of merit. Each of them, be it remembered, gets on graduation a second lieutenant's commission and deserves it:

Thomas W. Symons.....	1 Charles W. Howell.....	21
Arthur Murray.....	2 Frederick W. Sidney.....	22
Henry M. Andrews.....	3 Charles C. Norton.....	23
Montgomery M. Ma.....	4 Charles S. Wood.....	24
comb.....	5 Luther R. Hare.....	25
James L. Wilson.....	6 George L. Turner.....	26
Frank S. Rice.....	7 Alfred Reynolds.....	27
John F. Honeycutt.....	8 William L. Geary.....	28
George L. Anderson.....	9 William S. Davis.....	29
John P. Wilmot.....	10 Charles C. Hewitt.....	30
Joseph S. Oyster.....	11 Henry P. Walker.....	31
Orin M. Mitchen.....	12 Louis A. Craig.....	32
Albert H. Mellon.....	13 Edward S. Hardin.....	33
Clarence Deans.....	14 Charles E. Tyler.....	34
Wright F. Edgerton.....	15 Charles A. Williams.....	35
Edgar B. Robertson.....	16 Maria P. Mass.....	36
Edmund K. Webster.....	17 Charles F. Lloyd.....	37
Russell Thayer.....	18 Theodore H. Eckenrode.....	38
George R. Cecil.....	19 William H. Wheeler.....	39
Harrison G. Otis.....	20 J. J. Hansell French.....	40
Charles H. Cabanis, Jr.....	21 J. J. Hansell French.....	41

Among the young colleges, one which appears to possess excellent possibilities is Colorado College, at Colorado Springs. The town is surrounded by charming scenery, and has, it is said, a climate specially good for lung diseases. The Colorado Springs Company has given as a site for the college buildings its finest square of twenty acres.

Besides this the colony has given handsome lots for residences of the faculty, with other valuable land within the corporation limits, and \$10,000 in money. All these gifts are made on condition that the trustees shall secure \$40,000 more, which they are endeavoring to do, having authorized one of their number, the Rev. T. N. Haskell, to collect funds and select instructors. Prof. Jonathan Edwards, of Massachusetts, has in charge the Preparatory Department for this first Summer term, and a full college course will be begun, if possible, in the Autumn. The college with its surrounding mountains ought to attract particularly students in geology. Like the seat of the North-Western University, the town is protected against the sale of liquors in its landed titles.

THE Philadelphia Age explains that the number of illiterate women in proportion to the number of illiterate men in New York and Philadelphia are more than 2 to 1; in St. Louis as 9 to 7; in Boston and Baltimore as 3 to 1; in Cincinnati as 5 to 2; in New Orleans as 8 to 5; in San Francisco as 4 to 3; in Louisville 3 to 2, and in Pittsburgh as 29 to 20 or nearly 2 to 1. The Age thinks that this unequal education is the fault of the parents; that they give their boys superior facilities; that they put all the education they can afford upon their one boy, and keep their two girls at home to grow up in ignorance.

THE Province of New Brunswick is discussing vehemently the question of sectarian or non-sectarian public schools. There is an effort making to overturn the non-sectarian schools which are favored by the existing laws. The line of division is drawn between the Protestants and Catholics, the former favoring non-sectarian free schools, the latter separate schools. The Catholics demand that the money raised for the support of schools shall be divided between the different religious sects, each taking its proportion and establishing its own schools, making the basis of the school system religious or sectarian.

THE Portland (Me.) Press sarcastically says, concerning the Illinois movement for cutting down teachers' salaries: "We have too long groaned under the excessive burdens imposed upon the people to pay the extravagant salaries of our teachers—women teachers especially—the men of course earn all they get. There are towns in this State in which women are paid two dollars a week and board, for teaching—teaching, too, under circumstances which make it a positive pleasure, with the rosy faces of innocent children clustered about them, and the balmy air of June making its way into every corner of the school-room through crevices in the walls permitted to remain there by thoughtful agents and committee men."

THE forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction will be held at North Adams, Mass., on Wednesday and Thursday, July 29 and 30, 1874. The members attending the Institute will be enabled to visit the Hoosac mountain and tunnel, and it is hoped the trains will be running, so that opportunity will be given to pass through the tunnel. Those wishing to attend the meeting, and then to visit Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, or the White Mountains, will be able to procure excursion tickets at reduced rates for the round trip. The time of this meeting is so arranged that those who desire to attend the National Educational Association the following week, at Detroit, may attend both meetings upon the same trip. The charges for members of the Institute at the Arnold House are \$3 a day, and at the Richmond and Ballou Houses \$1 50 a day. Ladies wishing free entertainment will communicate with some one of the following committee: A. P. Potter, F. P. Brown, J. Rockwell, A. D. Mizer, Miss Stella M. King, and Miss A. M. Vezie, at North Adams.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Illinois Society of School Principals, at Galesburg, July 7, 8 and 9, 1874, in the High School Building.

Tuesday—8:00 P. M.—Address of Welcome, Hon. C. L. Leach, Jr. President's address, M. Andrews, Macomb. Business. Wednesday—9:00 A. M.—What Problems

connected with Education ought this Association to discuss? J. Mahony, Winetka; Discussion of the above by J. A. Mercer, Sheffield; J. F. Everett, Rock Island. 10:00 A. M.—Examinations, F. Hanford, Chicago. Discussion, J. R. McGregor, Mendota; Geo. Blount, Forrester. General Business. 2:00 P. M.—Truancy, Leslie Lewis, Hyde Park. Discussion, J. V. Thomas, Dixon; J. H. Rushton, Plano. 3:30 P. M.—The Principles which should govern us in our Relations to Each Other and to School Boards, Aaron Gove, Normal. Discussion, H. H. C. Miller, Morris; W. F. Bromfield, Tuscola. Evening Lecture, "The Relations of the Pulpit to Popular Education," Rev. M. J. Savage, Chicago.

Thursday—9:00 A. M.—To what extent, and what success, can Training Classes be connected with our Graded Schools? W. B. Powell, Aurora. Discussion, L. B. Hastings, Litchfield; Harry Moore, Sycamore. 10:30 A. M.—Female Teachers in Public Schools, Esther M. Sprague, Chicago; C. P. Snow, Princeton; Mary Pennell, Polo; Chas. I. Parker, Joliet. 2:00 P. M.—The Importance of Reference Libraries, and How to Secure them, J. M. Piper, Mt. Morris; T. C. Swafford, Oneida. Discussion, C. P. Hall, Princeton; O. M. Tucker, Lacon. Business.

It is expected that Superintendent Sheldon, of New York city, and other distinguished educators, will be present.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great aptitude of the American genius for applied science it is only within the past decade and a half that any general movement toward providing means for the study of applied science has become visible in America. The rapid material growth of the country during that period has given a great impulse to the scientific study of the mechanic arts, but the war unquestionably did much to demonstrate the advantages if not the absolute necessity for such studies, and since the war few colleges of importance, North or South, have omitted to supplement their academic courses with schools of applied science. But we have not been without our pioneers in applied science, and among these the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute is entitled to high consideration as well for its comparative age and demonstrated usefulness in the past as for the fresh progressive spirit with which it has kept abreast with the advance of modern science in its applications to modern industry. This admirable school of civil engineering was endowed in 1824. It celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary during the present week, when Mr. Henry Sedley, of this city, delivered an address appropriate to the time and place. Not the least appropriate speculation which naturally arises in this connection is upon the position of material strength and development which America will occupy among the nations of the world when Rensselaer shall celebrate the centennial anniversary of its endowment—N. Y. World.

The College Covenant gives the following sketch of the commencement programme of some colleges:

YALE.  
Commencement week at Yale College opens with the baccalaureate sermon by President Porter on Sunday, June 21; Tuesday is presentation day, with the class oration and poem in the morning, the reading of the class histories on the college green in the afternoon, and the senior promenade concert at Music Hall in the evening; Wednesday brings the alumni meeting and various class reunions; and Thursday is Commencement day proper. Other features of the week are the anniversary of the Sheffield Scientific School on Tuesday, and semi-centennial anniversary of the Yale law department on Wednesday, at which Chief Justice Waite will preside, and ex-President Woolsey and Judge Edwards Pierpont will make addresses. The DeForest prize speaking comes off on the Friday afternoon of the preceding week, and the summer exhibition of the Yale Art School opens on Saturday, June 20. On Wednesday, June 24, the University crew row a race with the Atlanta of New York, on Lake Saltonstall. Examinations for admission to '78 will be held on Friday and Saturday of commencement week. The annual exhibition of works of art will be opened by the Yale School of Free Arts on the 26th of June, at which time the drawings made by the pupils will also be shown.

HAMILTON.  
The exercises for Commencement week

are: Baccalaureate address by President Brown, and address before the Society of Christian Research by Prof. Philip Schaff, D.D., on Sunday, June 28; oration before the Phi Beta Kappa by Rev. A. T. Chester, D.D., and alumni address by Rev. Wilbur E. Knox, D.D., on Wednesday; class exercise on Commencement day, Thursday, July 2. There are thirty-two members of the graduating class.

UNION COLLEGE (SCHENECTADY, N. Y.)  
Old Union proposes to have a grand turnout of Governors at Commencement, June 24, counting on no less than four. Governor Dix delivers the Chancellor's oration, Governor Hartranft dedicates the new gymnasium, Governor Hoffman is expected to preside over the alumni meetings, and Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, addresses the Phi Beta Kappa. This is a four-leaved clover such as is rarely met with.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY (MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.)  
Thursday, June 20, baccalaureate by President Ward, and annual sermon by Rev. William Fawcett; address before the literary societies by Earl Cranston on Tuesday, June 23; essay by Nellie Albright and poem by Will Galoway before the alumni on Wednesday, 24th.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY (MIDDLETOWN, CT.)  
The examination of the various classes begins June 15. The exercises of commencement week are: Sunday, June 21, baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., LL.D.; half-past seven P. M., sermon before the Missionary Society; Tuesday, quadrennial of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity—orator, Prof. David Allison; poet, Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts; Thursday, June 23, commencement.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.  
Commencement Wednesday, July 1; on Sunday, July 28, sermon by Rev. A. J. Page, D.D., before the Young Men's Christian Association; Monday, class-day exercises; Tuesday, oration by Rev. E. J. Fish, and poem by Rev. L. Morehouse before the alumni.

UMINUS COLLEGE, FREELAND, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.  
Commencement Thursday, June 25; on Wednesday, June 24, oration before the literary societies by Rev. D. E. Klapp.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, SALEM, VA.  
Commencement Wednesday, June 17; on Sunday, baccalaureate by Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D.; address before Young Men's Christian Association; on Tuesday, address before Alumni Association by George E. Penn, A. M., and before literary societies by ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker.

UNIVERSITY AT LEWISBURG, (PA.)  
Commencement Wednesday, June 24; sermon by Rev. J. D. Herr, before Society for Inquiry, and by Rev. T. P. Coulston before the Education Society on Sunday, June 21; poem by Rev. George Whitman, and oration by F. H. B. Lewis, Esq., before the alumni, on Wednesday, June 22. Commencement of the University Female Institute, Tuesday, June 23.

TUFTS COLLEGE.  
Commencement, June 17; baccalaureate, Sunday, June 14; oration by Rev. Sumner Ellis, and poem by Walt. Whitman, before the Mathematic Society, June 17.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.  
Commencement, Thursday, June 18; baccalaureate by the President, Sunday, June 14; address before the Law School by J. R. Doolittle, on Monday evening, June 15; address before the Literary Societies by Schuyler Colfax, on Tuesday evening, June 16; address before the Alumni Association by Rev. W. H. Spencer, and poem by Miss C. E. Adams.

DARMOOUTH COLLEGE.  
Commencement, Monday, June 25; baccalaureate by President Smith; and address before the Theological Society by Rev. William B. Wright, on Sunday, June 21; address by George B. Loring, and poem by Professor William Everett before the United Literary Institute, and eulogy on the late Chief Justice Chase by William M. Evans, on Wednesday, June 24.

UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER, WOOSTER, O.  
The catalogue for 1873-4 gives the following summary of students: Collegiate Department, 170; seniors, 31; juniors, 37; sophomores, 55; freshmen, 47. Preparatory Department, 53; seniors, 33; juniors, 20. Medical Department, 78. Total, 310.

WOOSTOCK ACADEMY, COOK, holds its twenty-third anniversary Wednesday, June 10, to Monday, June 22. The

graduating exercises are on Friday, June 19. The fall term begins August 26, 1874. NEWTOWN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The exercises of the graduating class were attended on Wednesday, June 10. There were twelve addresses. Twenty-six received diplomas.

A PRACTICAL CHARITY.  
THE FREE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

About fifteen months ago some public-spirited women of this city met at the house of Mrs. C. L. Hodges to consider the needs of the many respectable women thrown into distress by the panic. A desire was felt to help the half-educated and the inefficient women who eke out a miserable existence in ignorance of what may be obtained by energy and skill. These ladies formed a plan for an educational and training school for such, and partly carried it out at the residence of Mrs. Hodges. But as the plan developed, more room was offered, and accepted at No. 625 Broadway, and as the school became gradually known there were more applications than could be accommodated. Among those prominent in the matter now and then, were Mrs. Courtenay, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Sturges, Mrs. C. L. Spencer, Mrs. S. S. Cox, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Stokes, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Shook, Mrs. Jeffrey and a hundred other ladies of energy and benevolence. The institution grew upon their hands, because of its worth as a practical scheme, which was not a mere charity, the large house at No. 47 East Tenth street, a four-story brick, was rented and found suited to the purposes of instruction in the many branches of study and labor planned by the ladies. In the large parlor stands a grand piano furnished by Steinway, which gives opportunity for musical practice to such as wish to prepare for music teaching or become Governesses. Mrs. Hodges, the Manager, and Miss Corson, the Secretary of the Society, devote their whole time to receiving visitors and applicants, besides giving instructions in such branches as short-hand, book-keeping, proof-reading, and so on. In the library, book-keeping, etc., is taught Tuesdays and Fridays. The library is still small, though a large number of books have been given by the different friends of the institution, and many more would be gladly accepted. On the second floor are some sixty sewing machines, rent free. The feature of the institution is that no money is given without the return of honest labor. Cases of goods are sent to be made up into clothing, the merchants generously helping the project, and the managers holding themselves responsible for all work spoiled by the learners.

Since moving into the house now occupied by the training-school, particular attention has been directed to the education of women in housework. It has been felt by the managers that a much more certain livelihood could be secured in this way by the young women who attend the school than by any employment which they are likely to obtain in the city. Some difficulty was found at first in persuading girls to accept training in cooking, waiting and housework generally, but the number of pupils has steadily increased and a large number of situations in families have been filled by the managers. It has been found advisable to select situations in the country in preference to the city. During the first year of its existence the institution trained in all 3,000 young women at a total expenditure of about \$12,000. The Society has received no legislative aid, and the largest contribution has been one of \$2,000 from the receipts at the grand charity benefit last winter. The average attendance at the school is about fifty, and is constantly changing. Many of those who leave it are unable to visit the managers except in the evening, and to keep up friendly and social relations with them, as well as with all those who are connected with the institution, open home is kept each Thursday evening. The parlors and reading-rooms are open, and an informal reception is held, with music and some entertainment. Yesterday evening, readings were given by Professor Frothinger, and a conversation, lecture on "Hygiene" by Mrs. Dr. Everett.



## SYNOPSIS OF AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY HON. RICHARD L. LARIMORE, BEFORE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF BUTGERS COLLEGE, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., JUNE 6, 1874.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Alumni Association:

The occasion that convenes us has justly become historic. Year by year, until a century has been told, have the foster children of this institution gathered at the shrine of early traditions and associations, and sought fresh inspiration for their onward course. Here are found the Penates of our intellectual fancy. Heterodox as it may seem, we still revere the oracles of the past, and give them place and power in all our movements. But what of that intervening period over which such benign influences are supposed to have been scattered? What has experience to record of our experimental life? How reads the parable of the talents through the medium of our senses? The very atmosphere by which we are surrounded is suggestive. Turn which way we may, indulge what thoughts we will, an interrogation meets us at every point. This is the legitimate result of intellectual discipline—measuring life by events, which links the past to the present, and "draws a each remove a lengthening chain."

From such a source we may profitably derive a theme for our consideration. Explorations in the classic land, however enticing, have long since ceased to be a rarity. We cannot always sit down to a symposium with the Gods and ignore the consciousness of our own mortality. The realms of philosophy and science are swarming with votaries, and none less than philosopher or scientist may invade their precincts. Circumscribed as we are by the limit of a more practical, but no less extensive experience, let us take the subject that is nearest and next to us.

From our present standpoint of review, who can fail to be impressed with that wonderful continuity of thought and action which, traced in each successive age, proclaims the unity of our race. How then men who were and are and shall be, seem indis-solubly connected in sentiment and sympathy.

One generation has supplemented another, each in turn aiding in the construction of our social and intellectual fabric. And the germ of that prosperity, of which this century is so justly proud, is to be sought only in the remotest antiquity. We can see and hear the perpetual flow of the ocean, and know that since time was or shall be, it hath never been—it can never be at rest. In like manner would we try to comprehend that continuous procession of the ages, that with steady march and unbroken ranks, has discovered and dispensed the rich fruitage of human experience.

This, then, is the thing that is nearest to us—a consciousness of growth or change in all human relations, co-existent with ourselves, and with all who share our nature.

It may well be said that this is a colossal subject and should not be marred by puny effort in its elucidation. But the spirit of the times invites, nay demands, its consideration by all those who wear the badge of intellectual culture. Duty and safety alike require that human capacity, which may become an instrument for good or evil, should be rightly understood and directed.

We shall suffer no reproach if our passing remarks only arrest attention, and lead others to work out for themselves the meaning and measures of human accountability. Thus we are brought face to face with the world's great problem—*Progressive Humanity*—and our brief inquiry at this time will be addressed to its Nature—its Development—and its Reward.

The speaker then proceed with the consideration of his subject under the three subdivisions, as announced.

Starting with individual growth we shall ultimately reach that universal progression which constitutes humanity in its widest sense.

It is a matter of congratulation that the limit of these exercises precludes all consideration of pre-historic man. He whom the scientists would have us believe worked out his own naturalization by force and evolution; we are quite content to make his acquaintance after he had ceased to crawl and climb, and stood erect in God's own image. Accepting the doctrine of inspiration without debate, we seek for a solution of the discipline which such a divine creation enjoins. Too long have the people availed a responsibility which the prelate have borne unaided. The all-absorbing question now is, what is further education going to do for the race, and what shall the race do for it?

We must recognize the principle, that behind all the knowledge we possess, there is something that transcends knowledge. In this both moralist and scientist agree. So the latter deepens and widens his investigations, climbing one Alp after another, and

still "Alps on Alps arise." He traces all natural phenomena to the theory of force, but fails to tell us what force is; all he can do is to point to its effect. Clearly, then, there must be a point in every thinking mind, where reason ends and faith begins; else must we doubt our own self-existence, for this cannot be explained by the processes of reason.

Thus the religious sentiment is enshrined and forms the first round in the ladder of human progress. How came the world to be and by what power is it upheld? That this question has been asked and answered in all ages, and by all types of manhood, is a fair historical inference. Atheism, Pantheism, and Theism, have at least one belief in common—a recognition of some creative power, or first great cause, above human comprehension.

The speaker then referred in detail to the essential characteristics of humanity.

1st. A spirit of investigation, seeking to know the why and wherefore of things material and immaterial. Objects in nature produced impressions, which, by recurrence and comparison, grew into convictions. With continuous growth these impressions and convictions were multiplied and strengthened, and the foundation of experience was laid. This, though it related at first to human want, contained also the elements of a higher wisdom. The inquiry would naturally extend from the supply to the source; from the food that was eaten to the cause of its growth. And thus commenced the toilsome ascent from appetite to aspiration.

Next in order to this desire for investigation is found that of communication. Self-knowledge is diffusive, and naturally gravitates toward a central intelligence. One learned to secure food, another to provide raiment, a third "found a covert from the storm." Thus the knowledge of each, though influenced by the same motives and derived from different sources, was made subservient to the benefit of all.

As to the origin of speech, Moses was higher authority than Darwin. The faculty was a divine creation, and not the result of mere mechanical imitation.

Another characteristic of this seeking and communicating nature, was that of assimilation.

Philosophy teaches us, that when a body in motion comes in contact with one at rest, each moves on with an equal but diminished velocity. In a certain sense, this principle may be applied to intellectual progress. Influence takes the part of force and the contact of mind with mind, both impels and restrains. Kepler ascribed the movement of each planet to the agency of a spirit, and the theory rolled along the centuries, until it set in motion the Newtonian doctrine of gravitation. Superstition struck reason, and in the rebound error lost its potency in like proportion to the impetus it had given to truth. Thus all mental acquisitions act and re-act on each other.

Individual experience is tested by individual experience, until they aggregate in popular sentiment. This meeting and mingling of the thought power inevitably leads to a conformity of action throughout the whole sphere of its influence. Humanity of one phase, is seen of itself in another; touches it, talks with it, blends with it, and becomes like it.

These three constituents of our nature—investigation, communication and assimilation—beget a fourth, the most potent and influential of all—human affection. Love of self could not satisfy a soul on which the impress of divinity rested. It must needs seek the sympathy of its kind through all the channels of thought and expression. What a wonderful arrangement this, to make our necessities minister to our advancement, and thus compel us to forge the chains that bind us to each other.

With this mighty agency we must cope in the elucidation of human progress, for by its recognition and observance all the law is fulfilled.

The development referred to will be manifested in both a physical and intellectual sense, and present the marked results of a positive and negative character.

Labor was the first recognized medium. Want first induced work, but it in turn produced wealth, temporal, intellectual, spiritual. Self-exertion was made a necessity. If it had been otherwise ordained, the race would have had but little to commend it in this respect.

True development consisted mainly in service. Reason and revelation both united in the theory, that there exists no nobler attribute of manhood than that of serving. How much to be deplored is that great and growing class—the non-producing element of every community. Inconceivably greater than the injury to themselves is their example to others. The channels of usefulness run straight to every heart; why cannot the heart's best impulses and desires go out with the tide?

Standing at the base of the three great altitudes of intellectual research—Biology, Psychology and Sociology—only a single allusion could be indulged as to the general theory upon which they all depend. There is a law of human development to which our lives are conformable. This is said to be "the central element of intellectual progress." We do not, however, give law the place of the law giver, but regard it as a manifestation of the Supreme will. Law is all very well in itself, but cannot be said to be of itself—the pre-existing controlling power that creates, destroys and re-creates—that evolves an earth from an atom, or a man from a mollusk.

Away with all knowledge that ignores the fundamental source of all knowledge. Better the darkness of necience than the false lights of unscientific science. Too long have their prismatic hues dazzled and bewildered the unthinking mind. It is

time that all possessed of the truer knowledge should everywhere dispense the light of its truth. This position once defined, we freely admit the relativity of all knowledge.

Intellect is not the imperial thing that many suppose it to be, for there is a limit to all human knowledge. Revolving in its own sphere, it works without hindrance and fulfills the purposes of life. And the mission of education will ever be the discrimination between the real and the ideal, and the direction of our intellectual capacities to an attainable end.

How, then, do we grow toward it? There is almost an inconceivable distance between the savage and the sage, between barbarity and civilization, and yet we know that the transformation has occurred. By slow, successive and persistent changes, humanity has toiled upward and onward. You may call it evolution if you will, so long as it is leavened with religion, and the process grows from curiosity to interest, to wonder, to grandeur.

The groundwork of human intelligence was the recognition and investigation of human laws, beginning in the order in which they were more closely connected with personal welfare, and advancing by degrees to a comprehension of their intrinsic relations.

Well for the race that it was made progressive, that it saw in part and knew in part, also had its faculties and powers been dwarfed by immensity.

Mercifully and naturally the law of development leads us from the simple to the complex, from external sense to intuition, association, comparison and reason.

He then alluded in turn to agriculture, commerce and manufactures, as agencies of human development. Society also was its potent auxiliary, the essential characteristic of which was its mutuality or commonness. This must be its true test of merit. Preference must always yield to principle, not only in the commonwealth, but in all its distinctive associations, literary, religious, benevolent, political or convivial. We have been permitted to realize a partial consummation of this fact.

Empirical dogmas of intellect and morals have been sifted and shattered by the rational intensity of truth. The partisan-ship of human slavery finds its grave in an uprising and firmly established emancipation. Divisions of doctrine and religious beliefs are lost in the revolving light of an Evangelical Alliance. And soon shall we reach that period in our national history when all social rights shall be made to conform to a higher law; when Salt Lake City shall have lost its savor, and the last stigma on the national escutcheon be obliterated forever.

From this he passed to the consideration of popular opinion, its uses and abuses, and showed in what way it should be made to serve human advancement by the proper direction and exercise of intellectual influence.

Government (he said), from its inception to its present status, has journeyed along the self same line, from the lower to the higher order of establishment. Brute force made the first despot; self assumption the first autocrat. But the essence of humanity—the divinity within it, quickened the masses and inaugurated the system of popular government.

Intellectual progress he scarcely dared review, in a place redolent with its annals. In the history of literature, was written that of the nations. Service was also the main feature of development in this department. It has been the privilege of the race to utilize and extend the acquisitions of the past. Plato's teachings lent wings to Pachel's sublimer conceptions. Socrates, in his moral and intellectual greatness, prefigured a type of humanity that required centuries to develop. From the Aristotelian to the Baconian system of philosophy can be discerned traceable lines of similarity and progression. Chaucer's translations revived and popularized Dante's effusions. Raphael and Shakespeare both surpassed their masters. The poetry of passion as depicted by Byron, cloyed with its sweetness and gave appetite for the new era of song which Wordsworth and Coleridge inaugurated. The sword of the Caesars opened the way for a new development of Saxon supremacy. Rude intelligence ripened into culture, and the sun of civilization lengthened its shadows upon the "Eternal City" to rise in brighter effulgence upon Britannia's shore.

Our literature is no mean inheritance. Cradled "neath oriental skies, nurtured by rugged Celt and sturdy Saxon, traversing alike the mountain wilds of Scandinavia, the storied plains and enchanted shores of the classic land—winding its way through barbarism and superstition, thence journeying onward from one stage of civilization to another, it has come down to us compacted and complete with cherished memories and associations. Let our guardianship of it be fruitful and faithful.

A new world seems to have dawned upon us in our recent scientific discoveries. But out of all our advantages arise corresponding responsibilities. The gift to us has been large, the requirement will be in like proportion.

Last in narration among all other instrumentalities of human progress, but first in importance we find that of Religion. Positive knowledge never did, and never will, satisfy human consciousness. The mystery of the future state has always engrossed and defied human reason. Yet how marked is the advancement in belief from Pagan cruelty to Christian faith.

After referring at length to other elements of human progress and their acquisitions to the race, the speaker said: What better reward can we ask than the saving of such an inheritance. This duty must mainly de-

volve upon the educated portion of the race.

The day of inaction and scholastic repose has passed. Intellect is now on its mettle, and woe to the competitor who halts or wavers. Science, radiant with recent success, is ready to tilt lances with philosophy and theology. Pulpit and rostrum must stand together; Priest and people must join hands in turning the current of advancing intellect in safe and pure channels. Professed reformers and humanitarians must be met and vanquished, and the masses taught the true principles of industry, patriotism and morality.

No less important is the duty we owe to the literature and logic of the day. The parent of Newton and Bacon, of Milton and Shakespeare, has been shorn of some of her most-covered honors by the fresher triumphs of German philosophers, statesmen and poets, and the sceptre of literary supremacy at this time pendulates between the old kingdom and the new empire.

So in the not far distant future will our country be called upon to lead in the departments of literature, as she now does in inventive art. Indeed, if it could be made the subject of a "patent right," we would have it at once.

But even now we must not be content to patronize "machine poetry," or lend the weight of our influence to the further dissemination of diluted, deteriorated prose. After alluding to the duty of educated men in the formation of public opinion, he concluded as follows:

Progressive humanity, then, means something. It is the most serious, solemn subject that we can touch, for it touches us in turn.

Seeking—Serving—Saving! What nobler aim or end was ever placed within human reach? Follows alumni, the lesson of the day is individual activity. The tares of error grow rank and stiff in the fields of civilization. They must be uprooted if we would escape the reproach of a barren harvest. Loyalty to government, human and divine, must be inculcated and developed. The natural affections must be enlarged and strengthened.

The race has started from another Nile to find a new Jordan. On it toils, meeting its Marahs and Maribahs, as of old, and growing the wiser and better by each succeeding disaster or advantage.

We are all working for or against each other voluntarily or involuntarily. Shame on us, if we who profess to know, neglect to perform the one great purpose of our existence. Life's battle is raging on every side.

Think you the contest is unequal and profitless? Shall its very magnitude discourage individual effort?

"No, for whoever with an earnest soul,  
Strives for some end from this low world afar,  
Still upward travels, tho' he miss the goal,  
And strays—but toward a star."

"Better than fame, is still the wish for fame,  
The constant training for a glorious strife,  
The athlete nurtured for the Olympic game  
Gains strength at least for life."

"To gladden earth with beauty, or men's lives,  
To serve with action, or their souls with truth,  
These are the ends for which the hope survives  
The ignominious tithes of youth."

## THE NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The New York Board of Education, held a regular meeting last Wednesday, with President Neilson in the chair, and fifteen others present.

The absentees were Commissioners Brown, Dowd, Kelly, Hoe and Seligman.

TRUSTEES' COMMUNICATIONS.  
The Eighteenth Ward asked that Annie M. Sayles, be made a permanent teacher in P. S. No. 28. Referred to the Committee on Teachers with power.

The First Ward names Miss Bridget C. Horen, for Principal of P. S. No. 15. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The Eighth Ward sends in the resignation of Miss Kate V. Forbes, V. P. of Female Department of G. S. No. 38. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The Eighteenth Ward sends in a communication with their fervent endorsement, from Miss Susan Wright, as follows:

WARD SCHOOL 50,  
20th St. near 3d Ave.  
June 12, 1874.

Gentlemen—I implore you to plead for my school with such force and earnestness, with the Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education, that my Vice-Principal Miss Moran, may be retained as General Assistant.

I cannot manage the department effectually without her aid in miscellaneous duties.

The gallery classes need more supervision than we can both give. We have four unskilled assistants whose work and methods must be supplemented by riper judgment and experience than we ever get from any new teachers, and some of those who have been with us a more extended period that the above referred to ladies need constant assistance as well.

Committing the school in this its great exigency to your kind consideration,  
I remain very truly yours,

SUSAN WRIGHT.

Miss Charlotte C. May speaks for the school in still more earnest and a little personal talk. The matter was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The trustees of the Sixteenth Ward asked for a new piano for G. S. No. 11, the present instrument being very weak. Referred to the Committee on Furniture.

The Twentieth Ward says the dog pound is within one hundred feet of P. S. No. 27, and that the street is in consequence full of men and boys of the roughest sort, bringing dogs, creating fright and even difficulty in reaching the school, and causing trouble and extra work to the janitor. Two

children have already been bitten, and the howls of the dogs have not only distracted the attention of both scholars and teachers, but have diminished the attendance, and threaten to destroy the school. Referred to the Committee on Buildings.

The Ninth Ward asks \$90.00 to pay John Nicholson for repairs to G. Schools Nos. 3 and 41. Referred to the Committee on Buildings.

The following communication was referred to the Committee on By-Laws:

To the honorable the Board of Education:

The trustees of the Nineteenth Ward deem it their duty to place before your honorable body the following considerations with reference to the establishment and organization of the Model School.

The only State law that is supposed to give authority to establish this school, so far as the trustees are able to learn, is the following:

By the act of the Legislature, passed April 2, 1866 (Session Laws of 1866, p. 948, and Manual, p. 22), it is provided that, "It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to provide a Normal School or schools for those desirous of becoming teachers and for teachers, which shall be attended by such of the teachers in the common schools as the Board of Education by general regulations shall direct."

By a subsequent act, passed April 7, 1866 (Session Laws, 1866, p. 1,015), whatever power, if any, given by the above law to establish training schools is qualified, and the mode of organizing such schools prescribed.

A general scheme or plan is provided by this act for the establishment of these schools throughout the State; its provisions are made applicable to all the training schools in existence, at the time of its passage, and all the training schools since organized have been established pursuant to its provisions.

If this law is not applicable to this county, then it is submitted that the act of April 2, 1866, does not authorize the establishment of this school.

But one school is contemplated by this act—a school to be attended both by teachers and by those desirous of becoming teachers. So far as this provision applies to teachers, it is being carried out by the Saturday sessions of the Normal College. The establishment of a regular Primary School, with a Principal and assistants, is not embraced within the words "to provide a Normal School for those desirous of becoming teachers," and is foreign in its scope and purpose.

This school is, to all intents and purposes, a Primary School. It is called "The Model Primary" in the By-laws of the last Board of Education, and in your By-laws, "The Model School."

A name is given to it; it has a distinct individuality in contradistinction to the Normal College; its Principal and assistant teachers are not teachers of the Normal College; promotions will be made from it to the regular Grammar Departments, and it admits children over the age of four years.

The mere fact that the pupils of the Normal College are to be allowed to be present at its sessions and officiate in the capacity of pupil-teachers, cannot change its character of a Primary School. If this privilege were given to these pupils in any regularly organized Primary, it might with as much force be said that the giving this privilege changed its character and merged it in the Normal College.

If it is a Primary School, then, inasmuch as no application has been made to establish it by the trustees, its organization is illegal. (See Manual, pp. 13, 25, 38.)

The calling it "The Model School" is a violation of the provisions of the State law (Manual, pp. 15, 34), which provide that all the schools in the city shall be classified as Grammar, Primary and Evening Schools, and numbered consecutively according to the date of their organization.

If it is a training school, it is embraced within the act of April 7, 1866, and as none of the provisions of this act have been complied with, its establishment is illegal and unauthorized.

We therefore call the attention of your honorable body to these statutes, and ask that such action may be taken with reference thereto and to said school as shall be proper.

RICHARD KELLY,  
J. T. HOPKINS,  
JULIUS HATZENBERG,  
J. M. MACKLIN.

Dated June 15, 1874.

Frank J. Dupinac sent in a claim of John Haslem for \$258, which was referred to the Committee on Colored Schools.

Wilson G. Hunt, who had given a prize to be competed for among the higher classes of the public school children, sent a thousand dollar bond and a check for \$600 with the following explanation:

"In order to provide for the annual prize for which I became obligated last year, I inclose city bond for one thousand dollars, the income to be appropriated annually for a prize to some young man or young lady who excels in some branch of education. Also check for sixty dollars for the present year. Very truly yours,

WILSON G. HUNT."

This communication gave rise to some discussion as to whether it was meant for the College of New York (boys) or for the Normal College (girls), and it was finally referred to the Committee on Course of Studies, the President declining to be the arbiter in such a divided question. The board, without any debate, gave their thanks to the generous donor.

Henry J. Scudder sends the regulations for admission to the new U. S. School for Engineers, with the following letter:

"I inclose you by this mail copy regulations for appointment of Cadet Engineers and also form of application. I suggest that you give such publicity to them as may



enable the youth of your schools to avail of the superior advantages of scientific education offered by the Government. As these appointments are determined by competition and are free from political influence, any boy may present himself, and his success will be controlled by his merits under the rules. Your enlarged experience as chief of the most important educational board in the country will enable you to use the information conveyed by the rules for the best end. Most truly,

"HENRY J. SCUDDER."

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Studies.

John Boyle, Principal of G. S. 59, invited the Board to their Commencement on the 19th, which the Board accepted.

James S. Buntin appeals to the Board to pay him a judgment recovered against the West Farms Board of Education. Referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

J. Rubenstein and P. Bonas protest against the awards for painting G. S. 2 and 45, insisting that their offers were the lowest, made in good faith and in strict conformity to the requirements of the advertisement. Referred to the Finance Committee.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Vermire from the Finance Committee reported that they agreed with the award of the Sixteenth Ward Teachers for the work to be done on G. S. 45, viz:

Mason work, David Christie..... \$5.183  
Carpenter work, A. C. McKenzie..... 4.900  
Painting work, Cornelius Ford..... 2.500  
Heating, etc., Gillis & Geoghegan..... 6.975  
Furniture, Nathaniel Johnson..... 3.451

Total.....\$22,989

And this though the bid for painting was not the lowest, the reasons of the trustees for rejecting the lowest bid being satisfactory to them.

Mr. West asked that the reasons why the higher bid was accepted be stated, but finally the report was adopted, Mr. Baker alone voting in the negative.

The same committee made a similar report as to G. S. No. 2 in the Seventh Ward, awarding the contracts for mason work to Geo. Vassar.....\$11,500 00  
Carpenter work, John Grey..... 4,950 00  
Painting, James Reilly..... 1,694 00  
Heating apparatus, John Neal..... 6,100 00  
Furniture, Robert Paton & Son..... 4,808 76

Total.....\$29,112 76

In this case also, the painting was not awarded to the lowest bidder, and the committee approve the acceptance of the higher bid. Adopted.

The same Committee report that the Board can afford \$1,050 for pianos for P. D. of G. S. 31, and P. Schools 10 and 20, and the Board ordered the appropriation.

The same Committee report the financial ability of the Board to buy from the American Female Guardian Society, for \$10,000, the lot No. 133 West Fifty-fourth street, and recommend an appropriation for that purpose. Adopted.

Mr. West, from the Auditing Committee, reported sundry bills for current expenses, the largest bills being those of the New York Times, for \$339 40; the Evening Post, \$259 80, and the bill for Cushing & Baroda for printing Annual Report for \$1,398 28, which were adopted.

Mr. Jenkins, from the Committee on Colored Schools, reported the expenditure of \$90 95, under a previous appropriation. Approved.

They also ask an appropriation of \$1,200 for the summer repairs to the Colored Schools. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Farr, from the Normal School Committee, asked the approval of the Board of sundry bills provided for by a previous appropriation for scientific apparatus, amounting in all to \$178 72. Adopted.

Mr. Farr, from the Committee on Normal School, asked an additional appropriation of \$1,000 for incidentals for the Normal College. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Halsted, from the Committee on Teachers, reported in the case of Herman H. Haven, that though the Trustees' action was justified under the by-laws, yet, as his removal would leave no German teacher in G. S. 37, his appeal should be sustained and the Trustees be permitted to appoint an additional male assistant.

The same Committee report on Mr. Kiddie's complaint of the Principal of Male Department of G. S. 37, that they find the charge of want of energy true, but the Principal has been long in service and has promised to try to do better, and recommend that he be tried further till next November, which was adopted.

The same committee approve Miss Augusta B. Castor for Principal of P. D. of G. S. No. 63, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Sites and New Schools, reports that \$36,000 is too much to pay for the lot adjoining G. S. 33, and ask therefore to be discharged. Adopted.

They say as to the application of the Nineteenth Ward to lease premises near Sixtieth street and First avenue, that the Trustees are altogether too indefinite, and ask an excuse from considering such a proposition. Adopted.

Mr. Wetmore gave notice of an intention to amend the by-laws so as to again amend article 19 of section 83. This section forbids the employment of any extra teacher when the average attendance is less than 700. Mr. Wetmore's amendment proposes to make this minimum 500 in the Grammar Departments, and to allow Grammar Schools having 800 and Primary Schools having 1,300 attendance two extra teachers. Referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Mr. West moved that Grammar Schools Nos. 2 and 45 be closed as soon as the contractors were ready to commence work. Adopted.

Mr. Mathewson moved to take from the table the nominations of teachers for the Evening High School submitted at the last meeting, but then laid over to obtain the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on Mr. Patterson's motion.

Mr. Patterson at once came to his feet. He declared there was a great deal of undue excitement about this matter, which he couldn't explain on honest grounds. There was a gross injustice in this evening school business, in that it compelled a man to teach a more difficult class at half price. He had exposed that before, and denounced it now. This was an effort to push this through now, and bind the honor of the board before they knew whether it was legal or not. There had been a good deal of pressure put by certain parties on the Corporation Counsel, and he proposed to wait till his opinion came in.

Mr. Man thought that as a good deal of discussion had been spent at the last meeting, and they had resolved to refer the legal point by a pretty strong vote to the Corporation Counsel, it might be as well to wait till his opinion came in.

The President said that on seeking the Corporation Counsel a day or two ago, he found that the copy of the resolution of the board and his own letter had, in the accumulation of business, and in the inquiries addressed to him about the matter, been lost, and he accordingly sent down fresh copies to-day.

Mr. Mathewson said the only question of legality was, whether they should have the concurrence of the trustees of the ward or not. Now, he had in his hand the request of the trustees of the ward enjoining what had been done, asking the continuance of the school, and making the very same nominations as were made by the committee. This met the only objection. The committee was not premature in making its nominations. They had always been made in June, since the teachers named needed both time and consultation to arrange the winter's work for this great school.

Mr. Jenkins briefly reviewed the history of the school, showing that since its creation, in which Mr. West was himself active, the school had been under the sole control of the board. It was a singular thing that the board should carp and cavil at the exercise of a conceded right, and he did not believe in so piling down salaries and powers as to destroy the system to destroy the standard of the teachers and reduce the school to pauper institutions.

Mr. Beardslee called attention to the working of the law, and being a lawyer could not see how it was possible to doubt their power in the matter, or their duty to maintain this school.

Mr. Man said that after looking over the statutes and after Mr. Mathewson's statement of the action of the Board of Trustees of the Ward he was satisfied, contrary to the opinion he had previously expressed, that the matter should be disposed of now.

Mr. Farr also thought they should appoint the teachers at once.

Mr. Mathewson in reply to some allusions of Mr. Patterson said that when he went to the Corporation Counsel's office he found there Mr. Patterson's name on the books, and the result of his own interview with Mr. Smith was a conviction that his opinion would be dictated not by the law or the good of the schools, but that the only question in his mind was whether it would produce more democratic or more republican voters. He believed he and some others were quite ready to crush out the Evening High School if they could.

Mr. Patterson was extremely sorry for this attack on a high official, the counsel of the board.

Mr. Halsted—He is not the Counsel of the Board.

Mr. Patterson—Well, if he was not, should he say it was illegal. Mr. Green would never pay the bills. It was a scandalous charge should be made. He did not believe it was true.

He was here called to order, and the vote on taking the report from the table taken, as follows.

Ayes—Beardslee, Baker, Farr, Halsted, Jenkins, Klamroth, Lewis, Man, Mathewson, Traud, Wetmore, Wetmore.

Nays—Neilson, Patterson, West.

Mr. West explained that he voted in the negative from no opposition to the High School, but because he thought they owed some respect to the Corporation Counsel after asking his opinion.

President Neilson's vote was understood to be on the same ground.

Mr. Patterson then concluded his interrupted speech, and the main question was put and carried. Mr. Patterson voting no.

The following are the appointees:

Jared S. Babcock, Principal; Jacob T. Boyle, General Assistant; Thomas Greenwood, Latin; Arthur Murphy, Political Science, etc.; Charles Roberts, Jr., Reading and Declaration, three nights each week; La Fayette Olney, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; William J. Goldy, Grammar and Composition; B. D. L. Southern, Penmanship; Frank Melville, Free-Hand Drawing; Thomas G. Williamson, Architectural Drawing; C. F. Hartman, Book-keeping; Gillespie Miller, Book-keeping; Andrew J. Whitehead, Book-keeping; Edward H. Boyer, Book-keeping; Wilbur F. Hudson, Arithmetic; George H. Moore, Arithmetic; Hugh Carlisle, Arithmetic; Frank Danile, French; Hugo R. Hutton, German; William C. Hess, German; J. Harvey Dew, Anatomy and Physiology; George White, Phonography; Adam E. Shulte, French.

The Board then adjourned.

### Vox Populi.

#### JOHN DESCRIBES HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

SMIKE FURNISHES AN EPIC.

OWL'S NEST, June 6, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

I was struck dumb the other day when a friend showed me that mixed ticket which was not elected by the Teacher's Association. Just call to mind Ben Southerland, whom God made meet to be a president, and then see what a figure a man would cut whom God had made up after this style:

"Mr. Saxon is both short and slight, weighing about as much as some other men, shoulders rounded and drooping, chest narrow and hollow, turns his toes in and his elbows out when he walks, hair very light and thin and combed very flat, whiskers lighter than his hair and very scattering, nose crooked and twisted very far to the left, eyes very light, almost white, right eye looking in the same direction as his nose, dress rather shabby, so much so that he has been mistaken for the charitably disposed and presented with second-hand clothing, has no color in his face except when asked by a lady for the loan of \$3, then he blushes a yellowish red; is said to be timid among women and irascible among men. I recommend to those who take any pleasure in reading Mr. Saxon's letters to content themselves with that and not seek to make Mr. Saxon's acquaintance."

[This sketch of myself was written by an interviewer, April 1, 1873, and I am more so now than I was then.]

From Ben Southerland to John Saxon. O, law of the eternal fitness of things, how vast thou brook! I owe no man so much will that I would thrust before him such a make-up as John Saxon's after he has beheld the manly form and the dignified bearing of Ben. Friends, if any such I have, I pray you leave me in peace. I want to be let alone. I want no office. I want no honors. I want no higher salary than I now have. The slide-law has gone by the board, so on that point my soul is at rest.

[What the new transfer law has in store for its victims no one can tell, but if to some teachers whose nobody owns and somebody wants to disown it does not prove a King's Rook, then a friend of mine will miss his Yankee guess.] As long as I have my present pay to live on, the Owl's Nest to live in, and be let alone, I shall be as happy as such a made-up man can be. It is true I cannot have any little owls of my own, and can never know just what it is to be a father.

As long as I teach I shall tread on the toes of parents. Indeed, I have just about cut my head off several times already because I cannot tell how a father feels when he talks to me about his own child. By the way, it seems to me that if the Board of Education expect us to do justice to the feelings of parents, they must so pay us that we can afford to have darlings of our own. But even as it is I like very much to be around in this big work-shop and have a hand in what goes on. But to come back to the point. Kind friends, if anything John has said does you any good, you are as welcome to it as the Congo natives are to stove-pipe hats. What John writes for the School Journal is a free gift. It is like my friend Smike's oven. There is no patent on it. But do, I pray you, leave me in peace. I am still an innocent man, but honors of which I am not worthy, an office which I could not fill so well as Ben, or greenbacks I had not earned, would rob me of my self-respect and my freedom, and leave me strength to fight only for the devil, who drags into his army every mother's son of us who has been shorn of his manhood. As it is I have a hard scratch of it to keep friends with Justitia Fiat. It may be a little foolish in me, but the fact is that if called upon to choose between the two I would rather have Justitia lay her hand on my shoulder, with a shabby coat on it, and say, "John W., I count you my friend," than to stand before the 3,000 and hear them make the walls ring and the chandelier jingle again with the shout, "Long live President Saxon," while Justitia alone stood in that crowd and frowned. Good friends, if you like J. W. S., follow the advice of the interviewer and seek not to know him better lest you like him worse. Leave him to his Owl's Nest, where he may write by day and dream under the rhomboids by night.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, some of your readers may wish to know who Justitia Fiat is, and why I am so anxious to have her look upon me with a friendly eye. My friend Smike, who, like myself, thinks he has a few flashes of poetic fire, when that fire is not all smoke, has been putting a little sketch of Justitia into what he calls an epic poem. After I had read it I asked him if he did not mean a comic poem. He said no. He said it contained all his idea of the character, and he had thrown the story into such form that there might be a mental jingle to it, so that musical people might be pleased with it. "There are some things in it I want the 3,000 to keep in mind," said he, "and I find that rhyme and rhyme stick a truth to the memory like Spalding's stick. Who ever forgets 'Thirty days hath September'?"

I don't think Smike has told the story with that poetic fire which you will remember ran through my lines before Dan got off his batch. But it is hardly fair to try to impress you with my opinion of Smike's poetic genius when you have as good a chance to judge of it as I have:

AN ADVENTURE OF JUSTITIA FIAT.

BY CHARLES AUGUSTUS SMIKE.

The old maid sat in her accustomed chair, It matters little when or how or where; In form most ample and full strong of limb; Her waist all cut and she no longer slim.

Full many lovers off had paid her court; Some young, some old, in fact of every sort. Some zled in fustian, some in rich brocade, Had sought to win the love of this wise maid. She ne'er had spurned the prayer of meek or bold; She waited calmly as each tale was told. And then replied: "What thou dost ask dost know? All that on thee I put must come to pass. For him once bound to me I sternly say, If from my path in trial's hour he stray; Seest thou my sorrow from the coward fleet? Seest thou my sorrow which the coward fleet? Hast thou the heart to win so stern a maid? Will risk thy life upon my altar laid? Each lover looked into the maiden's eyes, And saw again how worthy was the prize. He looked and longed, beheld the glittering sword, Gave up the maid, took back his pledged word. Thus fell they off. Each loved, but dared not make

The maiden his for her own simple sake. All fed, at last, save one, Justitia swore To live betrothed to him forevermore. And would you know that lover's name? 'Tis odd; Justitia Fiat's lover's name is God. As lovers still they live; their thoughts are one; For God could not be God, Justitia gone. In her he trusts his purpose to fulfill; She knows no duty but to do his will. Was Justitia Fiat when she heard That she was called to travel Gothamward. She had just heard from wise men and from fools, That things were badly snarled in Gotham's school.

"I'll thither go," she said, and quickly rose To put herself in trim, in work-day clothes. She took her sash and rod: "I will not stay," Quoth she; "I'll only say my range to-day; Rest thou, my sword; this time I'll weigh and whip. And from beneath my clutch no rogue shall slip. She made her way along the busy street; She stepped as firm as ever step she felt. But long had been the time, in Gotham town, Since men had seen the swinging of her gown; And knew they not that in her homely frock, Walked she who stands above the city clock. A crowd she gathered, as she sped along, And blocked the sidewalk with a motley throng. A club and shield man, whom she chanced to meet, She asked to clear her way for her sweet feet. But club and shield, to this maid sent by God, Said, "Stop this row, marm, or you'll be in a quod. She looked and gave him: back he turned the crowd; Took up his best and muttered half aloud: "Now here is a fir, for by this hocus-pocus, It is all very plain I must give up my locus. Why did I not keep a sharp eye to my coat? And did not who 'twas on my route I should meet. Justitia has caught me; she'll be round here soon, And I shall come down like old Dave Crockett's

Justitia Fiat now had opened court, To try all wrongs in schools of every sort; That many times had been on the docket, And of had slipped, so each slip off from pocket; Of which Justitia, careful, kind old maid, Had kept the record; for love'er delayed The day of judgment seems to those who wait, Justitia's judgment comes as sure as fate.

When good Justitia all her work had done, There was not found a blessed father's son Of all that have a job in Gotham's schools, Professor or novice, to stand up and speak. That had not felt her rod. The stiffest used Took off their jackets in a twinkling when she bid them do it. They well saw 'twas plain, Apologies to her should be in vain. Grave members of the board, revered trustees, No less than men who pocket unearned fees, Bewailed their fate, but calmly took their places, Then danced about and made up awful faces. Grey-headed seniors, striplings, beardless quills, She stood in line, then went from left to right. Here bowed a Principal, there howled a Vice; Next, First Assistant, then a Trustee, Then second, third, and so on down the line She wrinkled up the "human face divine." It mattered not how hidden the offense Of right. The man who swore a life was true, That he might draw more greenbacks than his due; The teacher counting in the boys of straw; That made attendance good but bettered the law; The teacher who stole "the General's" book, Or, never still, did manage by a look To see the example of a bad boy up to par, When, had the truth been reached, she would have far

Below the mark have gone and given way To those who bear the burden of the day. The teacher who had used a plant root, Such as in some form dwells in every school, And in which way the cat would jump had found, And, as some means to pass the knowledge round

To her dear friend and carry up her mark. Why poor nobody's friend, left in the dark, Went to the wall, and could not see the reason Why she was worsted in and out of season. The Fifteenth Ward, spite of manuals three, And Fether's Palm, the well-known sugar tree, Bold Dan D. Lion, of poetic fire, And so on down to the biggest lye, John Whitman Saxon, Samuel F. New, All brought to book, were carefully "put through." That night, when good Justitia's work was done (Nor did it cease till westward sank the sun), O'er Gotham's saddest region, Sore backs were found

Where'er our honored board have broken ground; Where Elm and Grand, just at the crossing meet, No less than in some unpretentious street In which good children learn their A, B, C. And larger children learn the rule of three. There were great floods of tears, but not a caw; Each to his neighbor whined, "I told you so." Mild men were scornful, and mad men looked grim; The Yanks "school-marks" wished themselves "to him."

Fair bosoms heaved, and lovely eyes were red; For other "school-marks" wished themselves were dead. When with Justitia to the latest day, Against a wrong were beauty cannot weigh; She frowned as Lion, of poetic fire, And says: "With this great gift why didst thou fail?"

To use thy power upon the side of truth; Why give thy power to beauty and thy youth? Fair face, fair form, by God himself are given, And thou art bound to use all gifts for heaven."

You see, Mr. Editor, that Smike's epic snapped off rather short. I called his attention to it. He said it is best when you are done to leave off. I told him he had not disposed of Justitia. He said he could do nothing better with her than to leave her with Beauty.

By the way, I showed Smike your circular, in which you state that the SCHOOL JOURNAL has always been the champion of the teacher. Smike says that you are right, and that you have stood by us like a man, but he says that if you will add "and it always shall be the champion of justice for everybody," he'll buy at least five copies a week as long as the profits of his peanut stand will allow it.

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## New York School Journal,

Office, 12 Centre Street.

GEORGE H. STOUT, Editor.

NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1874.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS AND EXCHANGES.

Hereafter we shall have no clubbing rates  
with other periodicals.

By request of the Postmaster of New York,  
we hereby give notice that we prepay postage  
on all papers sent by us to subscribers, adver-  
tisers and exchanges.

The friends of this Journal are requested  
to send us marked copies of all local papers  
containing school news or articles on educa-  
tion. We wish to make that department as  
full as possible.

### THE HOME AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

Last week, much to our astonishment, the  
*Staats-Zeitung* made a general attack on our  
whole American education in every one of its  
branches. Our neighbor, the *Sun*, not  
unfairly stated it as follows:

"The *Staats-Zeitung* of this city an-  
nounces that, partly because it is the fashion  
and partly on account of the inferiority of  
American schools, great numbers of people  
in this country are beginning to send their  
children to Europe to be educated. This  
exodus of the children to the Old World  
has, we are told, aroused the apprehensions  
of our native instructors, who make earnest  
but fruitless protests against it; fruitless,  
because the good sense of intelligent Ameri-  
cans convinces them that thorough educa-  
tion is out of the question here. Regarded  
from the patriotic, American point of view,  
the alarm of our schoolmasters is, accord-  
ing to the *Staats-Zeitung*, in some degree  
justified. If the child is destined to pass  
his life in this country, the meagre, superfi-  
cial instruction received here may suffice  
him.

There is no hope, it would seem, for any  
improvement in American schools; the sys-  
tem on which they are conducted is radi-  
cally and hopelessly wrong, and worst of  
all, German instructors coming here with  
the benevolent intention of reforming and  
civilizing us, are obliged to conform to it  
or starve; so that in time they become  
as degraded as their American fellow-lab-  
orers."

It has brought out a reply from Mr. Ot-  
tendorfer of the *Staats-Zeitung*, in which  
we are glad to see that we, with the *Sun*,  
misunderstood him. He says in his an-  
swer:

"The *Sun* reproduces a part of our ar-  
ticle published June 5, entitled 'Education of  
American Children in Foreign Countries,'  
and attempts to disprove and contradict our  
opinions. In this, however, the *Sun* had  
to fail, as it does not give the main ideas of  
our article, but simply criticizes some of its  
sentences taken up at random. Mr. Nor-  
throp, in his essay, 'Education Abroad,'  
and President Elliot, in a speech recently  
delivered in Harvard College, have referred  
to the fact that great numbers of people in  
this country are sending their children to  
Europe, and especially to Germany, to be  
educated, and this exodus of American  
children is owing to the fact that notwith-  
standing many excellencies, our educational  
system is deficient, and not as thorough as  
that of German schools. Education, in our  
times, must be of a cosmopolitan, and not  
of a national character, since we must re-  
member that even the most liberal 'Cos-  
mopolite' cannot do away with the influ-  
ence of the family, home and 'fatherland.'  
We, therefore, came to the conclusion that  
it was a matter of little concern where  
Americans are educated, provided they are  
educated thoroughly. We then closed our  
article thus: 'It therefore can do no  
harm where a great number of American  
children are educated in Europe, provided  
they be instructed according to the new  
pedagogic system, and in a thorough  
manner.'"

This, the *Sun* gives in this manner:  
"Why, then, of course, he ought to be  
educated in Germany, where they under-  
stand teaching; and as there is no telling  
where a man's lot may be cast, it is, per-  
haps, best to be on the safe side, and send  
our children abroad at once in a body."

"It is very far from what we meant to say.  
We do not want to send our children abroad  
in a body, but in speaking of the defects of  
American education we simply wished to  
show where we were at fault and where we  
might profitably learn from foreign institu-  
tions."

"The *Sun* denies that the practice of edu-  
cating American youth in Europe rather  
than at home is prevalent or even on the  
increase, and so willfully shuts his eyes to  
the assertions of prominent educators who  
have frequently alluded to this fact. Yet  
the *Sun* has received information that 'the  
youths thus prepared for our American col-  
leges pass less satisfactory examinations than  
home educated candidates for admission,  
and not unfrequently fail altogether.'"

Whether or not they have selected the best  
Swiss, French or German schools, they  
certainly illustrate very unsatisfactorily the  
alleged superior methods of education em-  
ployed in Continental Europe."

"We will not inquire whether the *Sun* is  
correct in this, but think that neither  
over-estimation of our own ideal system  
nor under-valuation of foreign methods will

lead to a thorough reform in our educa-  
tional system."

Now all this does not meet the truth,  
neither the original accusation nor the sub-  
sequent apology. No other country but  
Germany is equal. Germany itself is not  
superior in method, or system, or result, to  
what may be called the preparatory schools,  
public and private, up to the rank of the  
grammar school. Nor is Germany superior  
in the college, and we have many  
special schools fully up to the Eu-  
ropean mark. But on the other hand  
there are two points where we are de-  
fective as compared with Germany, the one  
intermediate, the grammar school, and the  
college filled in Germany by the higher classes  
of the gymnasia, and to some extent by the  
real schulen, and the other the post col-  
legiate or university course. Children go  
with their parents to Germany, and, as  
against other European countries, Ameri-  
can parents no doubt prefer Germany for  
their children, and graduates of colleges  
who desire and have time and means to  
complete their education do go to German  
Universities before commencing their spe-  
cial studies for the work of their lives; but  
there are very few American parents, and  
those are not the wisest, who seek Germany  
for their children's sake until this post  
graduate course. The complaint of Mr.  
Ottendorfer came with peculiar bitterness  
at the very time when the teaching of Ger-  
man had, after much struggle, been intro-  
duced in our Public School system, and we  
can assure him that if he lives to the full  
term his present vigor promises, he will  
find the Public School system filling up the  
defects he complains of. If he answers  
that he is talking of only the children of  
the rich, we reply that the Public School  
system in Boston and New York, and for  
other cities, has already opened its gates to  
them as well as to the mass.

### COMMISSIONER PATTERSON.

Mayor Havemeyer does not know all his  
appointees. He says so himself, so we can-  
not charge on his broad back Commissioner  
Patterson. But we should like to know who  
is responsible for him. He loves the schools  
so dearly that he does everything to make  
them cheap and nasty. He is no enemy to  
higher education, but he appropriates Mr.  
West's great, but honest, mistake to defeat  
the Evening High School. He impertinently  
takes Mr. Dowd's idea to injure the  
Normal College, and when completely  
overthrown turns round and says, "Don't  
think me an enemy of the Normal College."  
He foams over every appropriation for  
higher education and then declares he only  
wants it to be done legally. Mr. Vermilye's  
economic objections to things we think good  
have always reasons to be gravely consid-  
ered, but there seems only two reasons for  
Mr. Patterson's course—a silly desire for  
notoriety which makes him willing to be  
the mountebank of the Board rather than  
unheard, or a malignity against higher edu-  
cation which renders him unfit to be in the  
leading educational Board of the nation.  
He may choose to which category he be-  
longs. We commend to Mayor Havemeyer  
the thought of how best to correct his care-  
lessness in appointing such a man.

That the *Tribune*, founded by Horace  
Greeley, is no longer the *Tribune* of Horace  
Greeley, becomes more and more evident  
every day. Horace Greeley would not have  
dismissed with sneers the sensitiveness of  
colored boys at an insult to their color,  
even if it was over-sensitive and not a cause  
for an action at law. Nor would Mr. Gree-  
ley have allowed in a paper conducted by  
him so much malice toward and attack on  
higher female education as is contained in  
the very next column to the article alluded  
to. "Homelads" are all very well in their  
way, but to be merely the daily comic paper  
was not Mr. Greeley's idea of a great paper.

### REFORM.

At the last meeting of the New York  
Board of Education a bill was passed allow-  
ing a printing firm for printing the annual  
report \$500 more than the contract price.  
The workmanship of the book is so miser-  
able that if Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters  
Almanac were printed in the same style it  
would ruin his business in less than a month.

### SCHOOL TEACHERS' RECEPTION.

The School Teachers' Association of this  
city held their June reception at Associa-  
tion Hall, last Friday. It was very largely  
attended, and the exercises gave general  
satisfaction. Mr. B. D. L. Southerland pre-  
sided. The exercises consisted of read-  
ings, by Charles Roberts, Jr., music, etc.

### Normal College and School News.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.—The number  
of candidates from the public schools seek-  
ing admission to the Normal College at the  
recent examinations was 604, of whom 608  
were admitted and 56 rejected. They were  
examined in writing, spelling, reading, history,  
English grammar, arithmetic and algebra.  
The students were most proficient in  
arithmetic and in spelling and English  
grammar; the answering was also superior.  
The authorities of the college are averse  
to making public how far the several schools  
were represented by the candidates who  
presented themselves for admission, for the  
reason that it would be likely to lead to  
jealousies among the teachers, and it would  
involve an unjust reproach to some of them,  
who, from the location of their schools,  
their various circumstances and surround-  
ings, and from the class of scholars attend-  
ing them, have not the same opportunity  
of sending forward applicants for admission  
to the Normal College. It is urged, for  
instance, that the necessary accessories of  
some of the down-town schools do not favor  
the teacher to the same extent as in the  
case of most of the schools in the up-town  
districts. For example, many of the stu-  
dents attending these schools drop out of  
the course of studies in its earlier stages,  
and have, in fact, no intention of entering  
the Normal College at all, so that although  
the college is a continuation of the Gram-  
mar Schools, many do not use it for that  
purpose. For this reason the authorities,  
thinking the announcement of the number  
of candidates from the several schools  
would be invidious, choose not to make it  
public. There were but ten colored candi-  
dates, of whom three were admitted, two  
of them obtaining admission on the mini-  
mum number of marks—seventy per cent.  
—and one obtaining a point more. Of the  
other candidates the highest number of  
marks obtained was ninety-seven per cent.,  
and ninety-nine students obtained ninety  
per cent. and upward. The following is a  
list of those who made the percentage of  
ninety and upward, with the schools from  
which they were admitted:

Name of Candidate.	School.	Per-centage.
Carrie Salengro.	45	97
Ida Tutill.	45	97
Sadie A. Clark.	63	95
Emily Bahrens.	63	91
Ella Woodward.	49	94
Anna Haviland.	64	92
Amelia F. Pfemmling.	64	95
Isabella Orton.	58	92
Fanny J. Gibson.	58	95
Mary Hagan.	37	93
Annie Lowenthal.	47	92
Jessie Whitmore.	47	93
Edwina Clay.	47	93
Mary Van Kleek.	47	91
Annie McAllister.	46	90
Louie C. Pittingill.	48	96
Fanny Erdman.	50	95
Lizzie Groth.	50	96
Cecilia Stonehill.	50	94
Addie Wiggart.	50	94
Mary Talbot.	47	90
Minnie Parson.	47	90
Nina Potts.	47	92
Julia F. Cole.	47	92
Louise Richardson.	47	92
Carrie Barnheim.	47	92
Augusta Fox.	47	92
Nettie Lee.	47	91
Ella Field.	47	91
Annie L. Withington.	47	91
Lizzie J. Hofer.	47	92
Addie De Prince.	47	94
Addie Brooks.	47	94
Therese Julien.	47	94
Josephine Stone.	47	92
Addie Locke.	47	92
Julia Cuyler.	47	92
Julia Book.	47	92
Alice Lazarus.	47	90
Edna Allen.	47	90
Clara Jones.	47	92
Helen Wardell.	47	92
Clara Hobart.	47	91
Sarah Gould.	41	92
Emma Bogart.	41	95
Ella F. Webster.	41	90
Jennie Crummel.	41	92
Sophia Butterweiser.	59	90
Carrie Smith.	56	90
Eva Bruce.	56	91
Anna Putnam.	56	90
Caroline Hamilton.	63	95
Charlotte H. Whitley.	56	92
Nancy Hoyle.	56	91
Manella King.	59	92
Mary Cummings.	18	95
Mary Wade.	48	93
Kate Daicher.	14	90
Bessie Pickman.	50	92
Phoebe Friderburg.	50	90
Lizzie Rhodes.	50	96
Jessie Reick.	50	91
Amanda Daviga.	50	95
Emily Davidson.	50	90
Belle Munroe.	50	95
Gloriana Stonehill.	50	90
Rebecca Lyon.	50	90
Bella Sullivan.	50	93
Helen Sullivan.	50	91
Sarah Terry.	50	90
Carrie Flynn.	50	94
Sadie Doubleday.	39	90
Lenore Hendrick.	39	90
Ida McCallagh.	39	90
Jennie Kellett.	37	90
Anna Cramer.	37	90
Emma Kelly.	53	93
Delia Geraghty.	53	93
Anna Geraghty.	53	93
Margaret Mahony.	59	93
Mary McGrath.	59	93
Evelene Holly.	59	93
Sarah Mason.	18	90
Meta Kugel.	18	91
Martha Allison.	56	90

Mary Wynne.	56	90
Anna Cormick.	45	93
Emily Robert.	45	96
Maggie Donnelly.	45	91
Hannah Taylor.	45	90
Cassie Van Dyck.	45	91
Kittie Latimer.	45	95
Belle Roome.	45	94
Jennette Weiler.	45	95
Evelene Strasburger.	45	93
Rosa Ward.	3	90
Minnie Trayner.	3	90
Eliza Fallon.	33	90

For the graduating class, the written  
examination is finished, and the oral exami-  
nation is at present in progress.

### WATERING PLACE FOR THE CHILDREN.

The Children's Aid Society, recognizing the  
need of some place where the children of  
the poor classes of this city may enjoy the  
pleasures of rural life for more than one day  
at a time, has rented a spacious house and  
about seven acres of ground near Tomp-  
kinsville, Staten Island, for this purpose.  
The house is three stories high, with broad  
halls running through the centre, and has a  
veranda on all sides. The rooms are all  
large and open to the air and sun. The loca-  
tion is finely adapted for restoring the  
health of the children, being on a hill within  
half mile of the sea-shore. From the door-  
steps can be seen the whole expanse of New  
York bay; the north windows give a view  
of three cities and two rivers, and on the west  
are glimpses of the Kill Von Kull, be-  
yond which the shores of New Jersey slope  
backward to the Orange mountains.

The grounds are studded with large shade  
trees, between which are open spaces of  
lawn, and here the children may play cro-  
quet, swing, build block houses and indulge  
in the various other amusements provided  
for them by the Society.

The number of children accommodated  
at one time is seventy, and these are al-  
lowed to stay a week, their health and hap-  
piness being carefully considered. A num-  
ber of cows are kept to furnish them with  
fresh milk, and clean beds and garments,  
substantial food, and the pure air soon  
make a difference in the appearance of the  
little ones.

Since the first of the present month over  
two hundred children have enjoyed a week's  
holiday in this manner, and not a case of  
sickness or an accident has occurred among  
them.

### GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 47, TWELFTH

STREET NEAR BROADWAY.—The commence-  
ment exercises of this large and well-con-  
ducted school, were held at the school  
building on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.  
The day was all that could be desired and  
the numerous friends of the school thronged  
the building at an early hour. Long before  
the doors of the assembly room were open-  
ed, the stair-ways were packed with enough  
of our best people to make a large audience.  
Their presence and earnest attention  
(though large numbers were obliged to  
stand throughout the entire exercises), suffi-  
ciently attested the regard in which this  
school is held by a yearly increasing num-  
ber of people.

We learn that under the wise and able  
care of Miss Woodward, the Principal, the  
institution has fully maintained its high  
standing for scholarship and discipline.  
Fifty-three of the graduates were sent to  
the Normal College, every one of whom  
passed the requisite examination, and  
twenty-six of them obtained over ninety  
per cent. on their examination papers.

The room was beautifully adorned with  
hanging baskets of flowers and with  
wreaths and bouquets arranged in differ-  
ent ways about the platform. A very fine  
picture of Mr. James W. Gerard, presented  
to the school by Mr. A. McL. Agnew, one  
of the inspectors of the district, was beauti-  
fully wreathed with flowers. Mr. James  
W. Gerard, the son of the widely loved  
friend of public schools, sent a very ele-  
gant floral gift to the girls of the two  
graduating classes.

There were present on the platform,  
President Wm. H. Neilson, Commissioners  
Saml. P. Patterson and Andrew J. Mathew-  
son, David F. Baker, F. Traud, ex-Com.  
Wm. Wood; Inspectors James W. Gerard,  
A. McL. Agnew and Elijah H. Kimball;  
rustees Henry A. Toller, Charles F. Mc-  
Lean, Joseph Britton and Charles M. Earle.  
And also as interested visitors, Messrs. Jno.  
T. Agnew, E. Bill, Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth,  
and Rev. Cornelius Earle, of Penn.

Mr. Henry A. Toller, presided, and  
with a gracefulness of manner that added  
much to the occasion. The Rev. Dr.  
Booth, read from the psalms in opening  
the exercises, and the school joined Miss  
Woodward, in repeating the Lord's Prayer.  
The following programme was then given  
accurately: The musical parts of it, under  
the direction of Prof. Geo. F. Bristow, was  
especially fine. Miss Camp, one of the  
teachers (herself a fine musician) ably  
seconded Prof. Bristow in his instructions,  
and between them they have contrived to  
excite in the girls an enthusiasm that de-  
serves the success it has undeniably achiev-  
ed.

The programme, which was an interest-  
ing and instructive one, is subjoined:  
Reading of the Scriptures—Lord's Prayer.  
 Anthem—"Cantate Domino." Mozart.  
Salutatio—"Morning Hours have Gold in their  
Mouths."

Jessie Lathrop.  
Chorus—"Early Spring." Mendelssohn.  
Recitation—"The Singing Leaves." Kate Griffith.  
Chorus—"May Song." AM.  
Composition—"Garden." Jessie R. Whitmore.  
Chorus—"The Open Air." Mendelssohn.  
Solo—"When the Tide Comes in." Ella Lowndes.  
Recitation—"The Famine." Julia Cuyler.



er exposition of Miss Youmans's Botanical Method  
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mans may be mailed free on receipt of stamp. Address,  
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49 & 551 Broadway, New York.



### MARVELS OF MEMORY.

Instances of remarkable memory, generally supposed to be assisted by mnemotechny, have been given from the time of Cicero, who concludes that memory is not, therefore, of the heart, blood, brain or atoms; whether of air or fire he is not, like the rest, ashamed to say he is ignorant; he undertakes, however to swear that it is divine, having regard to such men as Cines, the Ambassador of Pyrrhus, who saluted the Senate and all the people by their names the second day after his arrival at Rome; of Theodectes, the disciple of Aristotle, and of Hortensius, a man of his own time. We have most of us heard of Joseph Scaliger, who learned the two twenty-four books of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in three weeks; of Avicenna, who repeated by heart the whole of the Koran at the age of ten; of Lipsius, who was willing to recite the histories of Tacitus word for word, giving any one leave to plunge a dagger into his body if he made a mistake; an idle license, for few would have cared to run the resultant risk; of the youth of Corsica of good appearance, mentioned by Muretus, who recited all the barbarous words the latter had written till he was tired of writing, and stopped at last, as it was necessary to stop somewhere, while the youth, like Oliver, asked for more. "Certainly," says Muretus, "he was no hoaster, and he told me he could repeat in that way 36,000 words. For my own part I made trial of him after many days, and found what he said true." This Corsican, as those others, was no doubt of a soul disdaining silver and gold, or he might have made his fortune by offering his services to an Emperor. Of Francis Saurer, who, after the witness of Strada, could quote the whole of Augustine (the father's works would fill a small library) from the egg to the apple. Of Dr. Thomas Fuller, who could name in order all the signs on both sides of the way from the beginning of Paternoster row at Ave Maria lane to the bottom of Cheapside to Stock Market, now the Mansion House. Of Magliabechi, whose name is pleasantly and permanently associated with spiders and the proof of the lost MS. Of William Lyon, who, for a bowl of punch, a liquor of which he was exceedingly fond, repeated a *Daily Advertiser*, in the morning, which he had read once only, and then in the course of a debauch over night.

We might extend this paper far beyond its normal dimensions by mention of such names as Jedediah Buxton, who, if his witness be true, could by some strange mnemotechny of his own, multiply thirty-nine figures by thirty-nine, without paper, and amused himself when at the theatre by a compilation of the words used by Garrick, and at another time by that of the parts of beer drunk during twelve years of his life; of Zerah Colburn, a mere child, of whom there remains on record a testimony that he could tell the number of seconds in fifty-eight years in less time than the question could be written down; or of that prodigy of parts, Pascal, to whom reference was made at the beginning of this paper, who is said to have forgotten nothing thought, read or done during his rational age. This, says the author of the essay on the *Conduct of the Human Understanding*, is a thing no wholly inconsistent with our experience of human nature that to doubt it is no reprehensible stretch of skepticism.—*The Cornhill Magazine*.

### NORMAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' WAGES.

—The Prussian State has of late done much to enhance the interests of Normal schools. In the province of Prussia there are now 13 Normals; in Brandenburg 7; in Pomerania 8; in Posen 6; in Schlesien 15; in Saxony 10; in Schlesien-Holstein 3; in Hanover 9; in Westfalen 8; in Hesse Nassau 6; in the Rhine province 8; in all 93. Many others are being organized. The signs are that Prussia finds room for improving and perfecting her school system. In fact the teachers in many places have sent their petitions to the government officials for better accommodations and higher wages. In Greitz, about 40 miles from Leipzig, the old law fixed teachers' wages from \$210 to \$375 per annum, the teacher being furnished a house to live in. The population now demands more and better schools. To meet this want higher grades are now organized, and the salaries reach a maximum of \$750 and dwelling furnished. In Steiermark (Styria), Austria, wages were raised \$50 per annum. Their teachers now get \$275 to \$400, and the law grants ladies the same wages that gentlemen receive. This looks like progress, and it certainly indicates racial reform; for all Americans who visited Vienna last year had ample opportunities to see women mow grass, work on the railroad, or carry brick three or more stories high upon buildings.

### GENERAL INFORMATION.

—Use Uncle Sam's Cough Cure, twenty cents a bottle, for coughs, colds or any throat trouble.

—Ladies should be careful in selecting a toilet article for the complexion, and not be imposed upon by the vile liquid compounds which are so extensively advertised. *Madame de Rosa's Anthoe* gives more satisfaction than any preparation in use. Price 50 cents. Miller Bros., 113 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

—All the advantages that can be obtained in any school or telegraph office are given by instruction by Mr. and Mrs. Kelly. The students will at all times be associated with competent teachers and practical operators, which must necessarily greatly hasten their perfect competency. Mr. Kelly is an old operator and electrician, and his manner of

varying currents (a wonderful, amusing and instructive discovery) is an essential feature in instruction.

—We publish on our 5th page an advertisement of the Font Pen with capillary feeder. This is an article of great merit recently patented. The capillary feeder is a thread that supplies the ink to the pen as fast as used, and is the same in principle and application as the wick that draws the oil to the flame in a lamp. We are informed that the handle is made of glass, because this preserves the ink pure, though unused for months, while the powerful chemicals in ink cause corrosion when in contact with most metals, and the ink becomes thick and foul when inclosed for any considerable length of time in rubber. The glass being heavy and cylindrical in form does not break readily, and being transparent, one can see the ink in filling and using. For the pocket this pen is desirable, being always ready for use, and it is particularly valuable for continuous writers, carrying ink enough to write for twenty hours.

—The most elegant toilet preparation now in use, for Ladies, is *Madame de Rosa's Anthoe*. This article has been used by the ladies of the French and other Courts in Europe for over a century, and still maintains its standing. Price, 50 cents. Miller Bros., 113 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

—From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1873:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your favorite prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schaler, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1873:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John K. Hamlin, Odell, Ill., Mar. 19, 1873:

"Dr. Pierce—The favorite prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

"HOUSEKEEPER" OF HEALTH.—The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled, from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills are preeminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great solvents.

### DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM.

MEIGSVILLE, Morgan Co., O., March 24th, 1873.

Dear Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: When I was 12 or 15 years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I first found your name in the *Christian Advocate*, and sent 10 miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am 28 years old and doctored with five doctors, and not one of them helped me so much as your bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do a good day's work.

JOHN A. WILSON.

### A REAL TREASURE.—One of our editors writes us thus:

Dear George: You gave two people real pleasure last Saturday, in lending me your ticket to the Hippodrome. Barnum may be a humbug; but if he is, he is still the prince of them, and his present show is not merely interesting, but instructive. For the first time I got an idea of how the Eastern Empire, in Constantinople, could have its passions completely aroused by the colors of the charioteers of the quadriga. Indeed, the four-horse chariots, though familiar enough, by reading and pictures, were first revealed to me then, and I should be ashamed to say how interested I got in the only arranged race of the series, but for the expressions of intense interest around me. "Oh," said a mother near me, with eyes as bright as those of her two children. "I do hope she will win." "O, it's a shame he should crowd her," came from another side. My own six-year-old companion brought out a long "O!" of interest as he passed the she, only to be beaten at last.

But at the first entry this young gentleman was all wild. The first body, the second, nature; the third, there was question on question multiplied. "Did the old knights look like that?" "Are those Zouaves?" "Is that a Turk?" and "What does that mean?" Until at last the number of objects brought bewilderment, and he said, "Please, papa, don't tell me any more!" Of course the trapeze and the rope-walking interested him, but far less than the great and little elephants and their riders, and the mock camel race, and the real races, which though they would hardly bear timing, seemed to him, and to me, genuine, and excited as great interest as though they had been faster. How he did wish the black horse would win. And then the funny portions: the sack-race, the donkey-race, and the pole-climbing. I haven't yet stopped hearing about the show, and what is more, I find that the old Roman stories, and the stories of Indian hunting, and of foreign countries, in which he takes

delight, have got a more vivid and clear interest to him than before. A great many explanations are saved by his quick word: "Oh, yes, papa, I know; like that man at the Hippodrome!" I have preferred to tell you his unspoiled feelings about it, to mine; but I assure you, I, too, thoroughly enjoyed it. Yours, A.

### HEALTH AND ECONOMY.—The Colwell Lead Co., having had seven years' experience in the manufacture of tin-lined lead pipe, have reached that perfection in its construction which leaves nothing to desire. Their patent tin-lined lead pipe is as flexible and easily soldered as ordinary lead pipe, and is the cheaper when strength and durability are concerned. Water flows through it as clear as at the fountain head, and free from the slightest taint of lead and zinc poison or iron rust. In addition to the plumbing of houses, it is largely used for conveying water from wells and springs; also for beer pumps, mineral waters and water coolers; in fact wherever purity and safety to health are desirable. Descriptive pamphlets sent by mail free. Price 16 cents a pound for all sizes. Be not deceived by tin-washed or tin-coated imitations. Address Colwell Lead Co., 213 Centre street, New York. Also, manufacturers of lead pipe, sheet lead, bar lead, block-tin pipe, bar tin, pig tin, lead solder, etc. Orders filled at sight.

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New York, February 13, 1874. A year ago my wife and I were for ten days from a severe and excruciatingly painful attack of neuralgia and sciatica. No treatment afforded a particle of relief, and she was completely worn out with pain and suffering. In despair we at last procured Dr. Jas. P. Campbell's Radical Cure for Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervousness and Rheumatism (two preparations), and used both strictly as directed. The effect was simply "magical." My wife fell into a refreshing sleep, and in forty-eight hours was about the house as usual, wholly free from pain, and "radically cured," never having been troubled since. No money would induce us to be without Dr. Campbell's preparations in our family.

CHARLES CHANDLER, Auditor's Department, Custom House, Residence, 323 West 30th street. BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 16, 1870. I have great confidence in the remedies and skill of Dr. James P. Campbell. REV. A. M. WYLLIE, Officiating at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, New of Nyack, N. Y.

Alfred G. Buell, Esq., 345 Broadway; Mrs. Mance, 639 Fourth street, Greenpoint; W. Chappell, Esq., 189 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn; A. A. Bowe, Esq., office Saturday Review, Harlem; Alfred J. Worke, Esq., Assistant Editor, American Progress, 43 Broadway; Mr. J. Stack, 109 Colosseum street, Albany, N. Y.; and hundreds of others say, "Since using Dr. James P. Campbell's Magnetic Radical Cure we have had no more Neuralgia in our families." Never fails. DEPOSIT, 66 Fulton street, New York City. Express to any address. Price (two Preparations), One Dollar. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly refunded.

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- One 1/822752278652214413078498643128728611984374337201782137028608 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/1645504557304428826156997286257457223968748674403564274057216 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/3291009114608857652313994572514914447937497348807128548114432 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/658201822921771530462798914502982889587499469761425709622864 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/1316403645843543060925597829005957779174998939522851419245728 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/2632807291687086121851195658011915558349997879045702838491456 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/5265614583374172243702391316023831116699995758091405676982912 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/10531229166748344487404782632047662233399991516182811339657824 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/21062458333496688974809565264095324466799983032365622679315648 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/42124916666993377949619130528190648933599966064731245358631296 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/84249833333986755899238261056381297867199932129462490717262592 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/168499666667973511798476522112762595734399864258924981434525184 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/336999333335947023596953044225525191468799728517849962869050368 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/673998666671894047193906088451050382937599457035699925738100736 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/1347997333343788093877812176902106765875198914071399851476201472 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/2695994666687576187755624353804213531750397828142799702952402944 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/5391989333375152375511248707608427063500795656285599405904805888 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/10783978666752304751022497415216854127001591312571198811809611776 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/2156795733350460950204499483043370825400318262514239762361923552 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/4313591466700921900408998966086741650800636525028479524723847104 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/8627182933401843800817997932173483301601273050056959049447694208 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/17254365866803687601635995864346966603202546100113918098895388416 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/34508731733607375203271991728693933206405092200227836197790776832 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/69017463467214750406543983457387864412810184400455672395581553664 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/138034926934429500813087966914775728825620368800911344791163107328 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/276069853868859001626175933829551457651240737601822689582326214656 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/552139707737718003252351867659102915302481475203645379164652429312 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/1104279415475436006504703735318205830604962950407290758329304858624 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/2208558830950872013009407470636411661209925900814581516658609717248 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/4417117661901744026018814941272823322419851801629163033317219434496 inch Hemmer,
- One 1/883423532380348805203762988254564664483970360325832